GEORGE WASHINGTON DID NOT WISH TO WRONG ANY PERSON.

Letter That Illustrates One of the Characteristics of the First President of the United States.

ADDRESS BY D. P. BALDWIN

"FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY" TREAT-ED LIKE A COMMON MORTAL.

He Was Not Without Faults, but Was Great in Many Things, and Made His Mark Even in Youth.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 22.-Judge Daniel P. Baldwin, of Logansport, Ind., delivered a notable address here to-day before the state convention of the Y. M. C. A. "Washington as a Young Man" was the judge's subject and it was treated in an interesting manner. Mr. Baldwin read a letter written by George Washington, which has probably never been printed, and used it to illustrate one of the traits in the "father of his country's" character. The judge said in part:

'Washington's education, as a youth, was especially fortunate. He knew but very little of books. He was an awkward speller, his grammar, up to the time when he had secretaries, was almost always at fault. In boyhood he had two military tutors-one drilled him in the manual of arms and taught him how to set a squadron in the field; the other thoroughly grounded him in the science and art of war. While his parents were in moderate circumstances, he, from youth, was heir apparent of a wealthy brother who died before he came of age and left him a great estate, which he afterwards doubled by marriage, and quadrupled by sagacious inearly training was that of an English gentleman He had slaves and blooded horses, and hunted with hounds. He drank wine and danced with the gilded youth of aristocratic Virginia. There were few, if any, common schools and newspa in his time, especially in Virginia. The Old Dominion was the exact opposite of Puritanic New England. From boyhood he was a warm friend of Lord Fairfax, and associated with the colonial Governors and all the great lords and dignitaries, male and female, of the Old Dominion. And yet this boy was so little ted by these surroundings and so little cor rupted by luxury that when only sixteen years became a surveyor and plunged into the woods heedless of Langers, and for months at a time dwelt among the Indians and suffered cold, and hunger, and hardships. Think of a boy, a member of the aristocracy of Virginia, working three years, from sixteen to nineteen, carrying a chain and following a compass. At nineteen years of age Wishington was commis-sioned a major in the Virginia militia, and the next year was intrusted by the Governor with a mission requiring soldiers and servants, and which carried him six hundred miles to the French fort at Venango, and from which he returned at the peril of his life, aided by Christopher Gist, the most experienced Indian scout in this State, both of whom nearly met their death at the hands of floods and savages. Before Washington was twenty-one he was a colonel, and at twenty-three was at the head of the militia of Maryland and Virginia, and recognized as the ablest military man in the colonies. HAMILTON AND FRANKLIN.

"Let us pause a moment and see what American youth in the eighteenth century had made such a record for precocity. There were two, and ilton were both greater men intellectually, but ning. He knew a good thing when he saw it, and he never hesitated a moment to put money in his pockets. Old Ben, with his Yankee shrewdness, kept his son, son-in-law and relatives in office, and never hesitated to take a liberai share of all of the salaries that were in sight. Mexander Humilton had serious defects. He was a born intriguer and his private morals were bad. He was in constant quarrels with all of his associates. He even quarreled with Washington, but Washington had the magnanimity to overlook Hamilton's tullings and to develop for the good of his country his splendid natural

"And now a word about the lesson to young men to be drawn from the youth-the young manhood of Washington. Washington was endowed with unsurpassed common sense. He was a healthy, all-around soul, who, if not as greaas Pitt, a Burke or Webster, had what is quite valuable-saving common sense. He invariably took correct views of people and events. He had a certain balance of mind which saved him all through his life from serious error, military, social and political. While he possessed a very hot temper, which sometimes got the better of him he checked it before the time came to act or to speak. For this reason Washington had no vagaries, like Hamilton or Jefferson, to repent o and was led away into no mistakes or excesses of any kind. In the long run sound judgment i

far better than brilliancy "Another of Washington's great qualities was the cain:ness and coolness of his courage. So far as we can judge, with 150 years between us and Washington's boyhood, he did not know, as a boy, what fear was, much less as a mar Courage the world over is the crowning jewel of Timidity is invariably the mother of fai The world is full of humbugs, crowned and sainted. Never take counsel of your fears; always counsel of your courage. Euccess in ninety nine cases out of a bundred is a question of cour age. A brave young man goes to Chicago, Cin-cinnati, Indianapolis, takes his chances, and in the end becomes famous and wealthy. A naturally abler man, but lacking courage, lives and dies in a country town, 'the world forgetting, and by the world forgot.' If you have a good address and good ability, go where the wealth

and the crowd are and take your chances among

ngton. He was a man of superb presence and dignity. His contemporaries say, however, that he was too reserved, and that no one was even able to get near him. The newspapers of hi day accused him of coldness and charged him being at heart an aristocrat. This was no loubt a real drawback to his usefulness. The evidence all shows that Washington, as President, believed in impressive forms and cere-monies, and delighted in the pomp and circumstance of power and office. But at best this was harmless weakness, which was entirely neu rafized by the subsequent example of Thomas Jefferson, who went as much too far the other way. But this proves that Washington was no while the universal verdict history is that Jefferson was badly afflicted wit that disease. Washington, unlike Jefferson of iny other of his great contemporaries, labor: under an enormous disadvantage. He has bee overpraised. Eeginning with the absurd cherry tree story, he has been, by his overrealous biog raphers, goody-goodied until his real character as a strong, healthy boy and man, with a boy and a man's failings, has been lost sight of, and he and everything pertaining to him has been converted into a steel plate, without flaw, with a pair of wings concealed under his black velvet The real Washington, the boy who, did hack down the cherry tree, in all probability fessed up rather than take a thrashing-the man who delighted in a fast horse and had no scruple about attending a horse race, and who, when angry, probably swore like a tropper, has no fear of the bright light of truth being turned upon him and his misdeeds so few and so parmable were they. In writing biographies always a great gain to tell the exact truth Dear old Abraham Lincoln, with his questiona ble stories, and his kindly ways, is a far mor attractive character than the unapproachable Washington, in black velvet and dlamonds, with one hand upon his dress sword and the other where it could not be got at to shake. We don't want any greatness too great; we like to grasp it by the hand and say, 'Howdy, howdy,

INCORRUPTIBLE INTEGRITY

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Pals, ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Fres from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulturant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

familiar with Washington's refusal to be made dictator in the dark days of the revolution. We know that he and Hamilton could easily have founded a monarchy; but why should he, a childless old man, have desired a crown? We all know that in spite of his aristocracy and wealth he was numbered.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN. he was, upon all occasions, true to the great democratic ideas which underlie the American government. We are all familiar with the fact that Washington refused to take any pay for fifteen years' service, both as President and com mander of our armies, giving as his reason that the country was poor, and he was already the

richest man in the United States and without "Here is a little circumstance relating to Washington's private honesty (if I may be allowed to coin such a term as private honesty) that I have never yet seen in print. Upon the walls of one of the sitting rooms in Mt. Vernon hangs a letter, the purpose of which is to show to the public a sample of Washington's hand-olution was called to order to-day. Nearly writing. I reproduce it from memory, the copy of which I made at the time having been mislaid. It reads thus: "Mt. Vernon, -

" My Dear Sir-A few months ago I sold you a quantity of barley at (naming the exact amount in shillings and pence) per bushel, delivered at my wharf at Mt. Vernon. After delivery I no-tice some oats mixed in the barley. On inquiry, I find that the seed was foul, a fact which did not know when I sold to you. I think it but right to mention this before drawing on you for the agreed price of the barley, for I wish plain dealing with everybody. I am willing to submit to a reasonable deduction from the agreed price

if you desire. Yours truly, "'GEORGE WASHINGTON." "This may not be the exact language of the letter, but it is substantially correct. Now I regard this unnoticed letter as one of the noblest ributes that I can possibly pay to Washington's memory. What an elevated spirit of honfor the price of the barley, for I wish plain dealing with everybody. It is said that he was an exacting man. Possibly that is true; it could not be otherwise with his marvelous habits for detail. It is said that he had an eye for a good bargain. Probably that is true. When the canal was built from Virginia westward to open up the the Ohio river country the State of Virginia made him a present of \$20,000 of its stock in gratitude for his public services. Washing-ton created a charity out of this fund. The greatest danger to our great Republic to-day is the almost universal lack in our public men of this nice sense of pecuniary honesty of which the above are illustrations and which so distinguished George Washington's character. One of the best things I ever heard about Thomas A. Hendricks was that he was scupulously honest in all his pecuniary dealings. What public man of to-day would not readily and gladly receive a gife of \$20,000 for his distinguished services from his State? The practice of charging the State double and quadruple what is de-manded for the same services from an individual is almost universal, and Washington's example above recited of declining compensation at the present day would only excite ridicule. What a rebuke to the changed condition of things are the above passages from the history of George Washington. If we want another age like that from 1775 to 1800 our public men and people must return again to this old-fashioned Washingtonian spirit of fair and plain dealing.

"WAR AND ARBITRATION."

Address by Frederick R. Coudert at

the Chicago Union Club Exercises. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.-The annual celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Washington under the auspices of the Union League Club was held in the Auditorium this afternoon. The great hall was filled to its utmost capacity, the stage being occupied by a large chorus of children from the high schools of the city, which, in company with the great organ in the hall, furnished the music for the occasion. The oration of the day was delivered by Hon. Frederick R. Coudert, of New York,

who spoke on "War and Arbitration." His

address was received with great favor by

the audience. In concluding he said: "How can our national honor be so grievously invaded that there can be no room for remonstrance, no time for discussion, no opportunity allowed the aggressor for amendment? Bluster, with nations as with individuals, is dying out. It is heard at times, but its voice squeaks and shows senility. It cannot, as of old, arouse a nation into unthinking wrath, nor drive it from its propriety. The wisdom and the experience of the world are against it. The day has gone by when honorable preferment could only be gained in war. The splendid triumphs of peace are winning over the heart of man from the glories of war. Perhaps the boy of to-day by the time he has cast his first vote, may think it as well to be an Edison as a Napoleon, a Pasteur a Wellington, a Franklin as a Von Moltke, to build as to destroy, to save as to kill, to love as to hate. To labor for his Lread and to earn it by the sweat of into a blessing, but labor must and shall enjoy its rewards in peace. The good fight of peace and for peace is fairly won. Honor to those who have achieved it and shown themselves the friends of the human race. The great consummation may be deferred, but come it will."

In the evening a banquet was held at the Union League Club, on Jackson street, at which the speakers were Mr. Coudert, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, A. B. Cummins, James R. Garfield and Col. Henry L. Turner. "SIT DOWN! PUT HIM OUT!"

Incident at the Dinner Given by the

New York Colonial Club. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.-At the dinner given by the Colonial Club to-night there was much excitement during the speech making, General Woodford, of Brooklyn, denounced spoils in politics and declared that greater New York must defeat Tammany, citing Guiteau and his result of spoils hunting. Col. William L. Brown cried out

"Sit down! sit down! Put him out!" came in cherus from all parts of the room. The colonel would not sit down, but continued to shout and to gesticulate wildly in the direction of General Woodford. The uproar was so great, however, that he could not be heard, and only an occasional shout of "I denounce" somebody very vigorously was heard above the din

The colonel was finally induced to sit down, but he continued to make vigorous remarks for some time. Across the table from Colonel Brown sat Postmaster Dayton, ex-Mayor Gilroy and ex-Corporation vania and West Virginia. The West Vir-Counsel William H. Clark. They did not ginia & Pittsburg Kailroad, near Clarks-Commodore Sicard spoke next, but there was so much excitement that his quiet remarks received scant attention. Mr. Ford followed. He is the humorous speaker of the club, and his opening words were greeted with uproarious applause. He be-gan in this wise: "Gentlemen, fellow-club-men and candidates for the gold cure." General Woodford left the banquet room immediately after the scene which followed

Letter from McKinley.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 22.-Washington's pirthday was celebrated under the auspices of Cornell University to-day, the exercises taking place in the armory hall. The following letter from President-elect McKinley to Dr. Schurman, president of the Cor-

"Next to the Declaration of Independence itself Washington's farewell address is the richest heritage that has come down to us from the father of the Republic. It is not only a perfect analysis of the spirit of the Constitution, but it is a lofty appeal to true American patriotism, accompanied by words of solemn warning and advice, the wisdom of which has been increasingly demonstrated by adding experience of each successive generation. I most strongly commend your proposal to celebrate the centennial of this great document by issuing a special edition fer presentation to the students of Cornell University."

Exercises at Washington. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. - Exercises in commemoration of Washington's birthday were held to-day and to-night under the auspices of various organizations, patriotic, social and others. During the entire day the weather was disagreeable and sadly arded his friends shamefully with interfered with the programme of outside exercises, which included parades by the members of the old fire department and High School Cadets. One of the regular brave, optspoken honesty, and which has features of the celebration of the day was no need of intrigue or deceit, and whose ways the meeting of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants, where Washington's farewell

> Reception at London. LONDON, Feb. 22 .- Three hundred persons attended the reception of the American Society at the Hotel Cecil in honor of Washington's birthday to-day. Among of the American "Commercial Colony." Hon, Patrick Collins United States consul general to England, Sir Charles and Lady Hunter, Hon. H. C. Plunkett, M. P., of

> County Dublin South, Dr. John J. Moncure

and Sir Marin Conway. Embassador and

Mrs. Bayard assisted the committee of the society in receiving the guests. American Flags Floated.

PARIS, Feb. 22.-Numbers of American houses, especially on the Avenue de l'Opera and Champs Elysees, hoisted the American and French flags together to-day in honor of Washington's birthday. At the banquet of the American Univer-sity Club to-day Sir Edmund John Monson, British embassador to France, presided.

Salutes Fired at Nice. NICE, Feb. 22.-The United States cruiser San Francisco, flagship of the American squadron in European waters, fired salutes of twenty-one guns this morning, at noon 'twenty-four hours.

are all aboveboard. Of course we are all and at sunset in honor of Washington's

Sixth Continental Congress of Daughters of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-An assemblage embracing many women, whose names are well known in every section of the country, filled the Columbia Theater when the sixth continental congress of the national society of the Daughters of the American Revone thousand accredited representatives and others identified with the organization were present. The chief business of the congress will be the consideration of overtures for a consolidation with the Daughters of the Revolution, a rival society. The sessions to-day were largely devoted to addresses of officers and fraternal greetings from bodies whose principles are on similar lines. Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, the president general of the society and wife of the retiring Vice President of the United States, presided. After prayer the delegates en masse sang "The Star-spangled Banner," led by Madam Utiaz Albertina, of Washesty breathes through these words. I think it led by Madam Utiaz Albertina, of Wash-but right to mention this before drawing on you ington, the Marine Band accompanying. The president general's address of welcome showed an increase in the full membership for the year of 6,006, making an aggregate membership of 18,229. She urged the establishment of a memorial half in Washington and suggested that in this building Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill and Saratoga prisoners, the Valley Forge heroes, Yorktown, Guilford Courthouse, Eutaw Springs and King's Mountain. Referring to the contemplated consolidation, she said: "The event which, above all others, has made the year notable is the step taken towards of the American Revolution. Though the hought and the hope had been in the air have since brought us far in the right diname, one purpose. In responding, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of the society numbers more members than all the other American hereditary societies General W. A. Greekey, chief of the signal service, spoke in benalf of the so-

> tions to the complete development of the ndividual. Mrs. Annie B. Snow, president of the Society of the Daughters of the The afternoon was devoted to the celebration of the day by the national society of the Children of the American Revolution. The feature of the proceedings was

olution. He pleaded for the inculcation in

the minds of American youth of the im-

portance of will power and right aspira-

RIVERS SWELLING

an address by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of

Washington, the president.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN THE OHIO VAL-LEY HAS CAUSED A FLOOD.

Much Damage Feared in West Virginia and Kentucky-Ohio River Rising Five Inches an Hour.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22 .- For seventy-two hours up to 7 o'clock to-night a steady rain has fallen over the entire area of the immense water shed of the Ohio valley, his face is the curse mercifully transferred | with the exception of the mountainous portions of western New York and western Pennsylvania, where the telegraph reports rains to-night. Here to-night it is still drizzling from a black sky that threatens heavy rainfall before morning, in which case conditions for a great flood would be present. Already in the past seventy-two hours there has been, by signal service measurement, a rainfall of 3.11 inches. On both sides of the Ohio from the Big Sandy, the boundary between West Virginia and Kentucky, the tributaries are at high flood tide. The mountains at the headquarters of the Kentucky, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are delivering into these great tributaries with great rapidity floods of melted snow and rain and filling the lower Ohio. All the tributaries of the left bank of the Ohio in Pennsylvania rise in the mountains and there, too, the delivery of rainfall and melted snow is very rapid, Should the rain cease before midnight the present flood at this point will probably stop within the fifty-five foot mark, which would cause no great inconvenience. Should heavy rainfall occur over a considerable area of the Ohio valley there is no

predicting what stage the water would reach at Cincinnati. At midnight the river here was 48 feet 7 inches and rising five inches per hour, as it has been doing for six hours. Specials to the Commercial Tribune indicate that near midnight there is no rain in the Ohio valley and the storm is past. They also report almost unprecedentedly high water in the Monongahela, both Kanawhas and Elk and West Fork rivers in western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The West Virpolaud General Woodford's preoration. | burg, has been blockaded by washouts and

> Coming Down in Torrents. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 22 .- From present indications this section will suffer one in 1888. It has been raining almost continuously for the past forty-eight hours and and the railroads have suffered greatly. The M. R. road is completely blockaded by landslides and washouts and will not be able to get any trains through for several days. The West Virginia & Pittsburg road is even in worse condition and word has just been received that the water is eighteen inches deep in the depot at Buckhannon and is rising rapidly. All the Baltimore & Ohio trains have been several hours late, caused by the numerous slips and washouts, and it is almost certain that this road will be completely blocked by morning. A section hand named Timothy O'Brien was | rugged, difficult, least known and unsettled killed this afternoon by a falling of parts of the United States. rock at the tunnel, one miles east of here, The river is now rising at the rate of over a foot per hour.

In Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.-The river here is rising at the rate of four inches an damage throughout the State by high water. Part of Pineville is flooded. Jackson and child were fatally hurt at Middlesboro by the collapse of a tenement house. At Lancaster H. C. Arnold was struck by lightning and killed.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The second of the New Church lectures will be given this evening at the chapel, 333 North Alabama street, by Rev. John Goddard, of Cincinnati. Subject, "Why and How I Believe in a Life After Death." G. A. Carstensen, of St. Paul's Church, will lecture to-night at the Marketstreet Temple, his subject being "Dog This is the first number of the Montefiore course. No admission fee will be charged

Mrs. Harris, of Oliver avenue, West Indianapolis, exhibits a receipt from Contractor Maag to show she received the proper rebate on a cement sidewalk. The suburban Council recently claimed she received too much rebate and ordered the clerk to col-

lect from her. The local lodge of Elks offered two prizes to be given to the persons selling the greatest number and next greatest number of tickets to the entertainment recently given by the lodge at English's Opera House The prizes were won by Councilman Frank Clark and Charles E. Metzler.

Mrs. Beecher Suffers a Relapse. STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 22.-Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher had another relapse late this afternoon, and at no time since she was confined to her room about the middle of December has her condition been considered so hopeless by members of her family. organs which presages a speedy dissolution while she remaine and it is thought the end will come within claim for pension.

OF FOREST LANDS TAKEN UNDER UNCLE SAM'S PROTECTION.

President Cleveland Celebrates Washington's Birthday by Issuing Thirteen Important Proclamations.

TWO PENSION BILLS VETOED

BOTH WERE IN THE INTEREST OF WIDOWS WHO HAD REMARRIED.

Pitcairn Colony in Norfolk Island De- that I have contented myself with nonprived of Self-Rule by the Governor of New South Wales.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. - President Cleveland celebrated the one-hundred-andsixty-fifth anniversity of the birth George Washington by issuing thirteen exbe represented, as well as martyred ship | ecutive orders far reaching in their effect. On the recommendation of Secretary Francis and a forestry commission of the National Academy of Sciences, (appointed by Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, the president of the the union of the two societies, the Daugh- academy), the President signed and proters of the Revolution and the Daughters | mulgated thirteen proclamations, establishing as many additional forest reservafor many months, it took no tangible form | tions containing an aggregate area of until March 5, 1896, in resolutions, which 21,379,840 acres. Secretary Francis's report rection. May the day soon dawn when the to the President on the subject shows that patriotic women of this Nation will be the commission visited most or all of the known as a national organization, with one forest reservations and other public forests of the United States, devoting three Cieveland, state regent for Ohio, said that | months of hard travel and careful study, without compensation to the work assigned | rolls and consider the importunity for such together, is stronger financially and had them. The amount of land in each reseraccomplished more service. She pleaded vation already entered under the Montana for the union and the memoriai-hall proj- land laws is, the secretary points out, insignificant, and those portions of the area ciety of the Sons of the American Rev- described are exempted from the operation of the proclamations. Some of the reservations are within the limits of railroad grants, and in such cases an executive proclamation only reserves the alternate Revolution, delivered an address in behalf | sections. "This is notably the case in the of that body. This closed the day's ses- Priest river forest reserve, which the report of the commission characterizes as 'the most valuable body of timber in the interior of the continent.'

The secretary will submit to Congress bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to indemnify the beneficiaries in any of these railroad land grants included within the limits of forest reservations established by proclamation of the President, by patenting to them an equal quantity of other portions of the public domain within specified limits. The secretary further shows that under the law authorizing | little colony-869 persons in all-has suffered the President to establish these reservations sixteen such reservations have heretofore been set aside, aggregating an area of 17,500,000 acres. Each of the thirteen proclamations are

similar in terms, except those portions giving a description of the lands effected by each. After a description of the lands set aside, the proclamations, except from their force and effect "ail lands which may have been, prior to the date thereof, embraced in any tegal entry or covered by any lawful filing duly of record in the proper United States Land Office, or upon which any valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired; and all mining claims duly located and held according to the laws of the United States and rules and regulations not in conflict therewith. Provided, less the entryman, settler or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing, settlement or location was made. Warning is hereby expressly given to all persons not to enter or make settlement upon the tract of land reserved by this proclamation." The location and area of the reservations are as follows: No. 1. The Black Hills reserve embraces the central portion of the Black Hills of South Dakota, and has an estimated area

No. 2. The Big Horn reserve is situated in northern central Wyoming, and em-braces both slopes of the Big Horn moun-night. tain. Its area is 1,198,080 acres. The Teton reserve lies adjacent to the Yellowstone National Park timber land reserve, being south thereof and contains \$29,440 acres. No. 4. The Flathead reserve embraces

both slopes of the main Rocky mountain range or continental divide, in northern Montana, and extends from near the line of the Great Northern Railroad, northward to the international boundary. It contains an estimated area of 1,382,400 acres. No. 5. The Lewis & Clarke forest reserve, embraces both slopes of the continental divide in Montana and extends from near the line of the Great Northern Rail-

mated area of 2,426,080 acres. No. 6. The Priest river forest reserve ocuples the basin of Priest lake and Priest river in the extreme northern part of Idaho and in northeastern Washington, and extends from a point a few miles north of other roads are threatened. Unless more the line of the Great Northern Railroad to rain falls the rise here is not likely to go the international boundary. Its area is estimated at 552,960 acres in Idaho and 92,160 acres in Washington, a total of 645,120. In this reservation the Western white pine grows to its largest size. It is within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad grant and consequently the government owns only the alternate sections within the limits of said grant.

No. 7. The Bitter Root forest reserve lies on both sides of the boundary between Montana and Idaho. The total estimated area is 4,147,200 acres, of which 691,200 are in Monana and 3,456,000 in Idaho. No. 8. The Washington forest reserve is ocated in the State of Washington and ex tends from about the 120th degree of west longitude to nearly the 22d deand from the international boundary southward to below the 48th degree of latitude. It conins an estimated area of 3,594,240 acres. The region embraced extends over both slopes of the Cascade mountains and is excedlingly broken and entirely clothed with

This reserve is one of the most No. 9. The Olympic forest reserve occupies the high and broken Olympic mountain region in Northwestern Washington and contains an estimated area of 2.188,800 acres. This proposed reserve no doubt contains for its area the largest and most valuable body of timber belonging to the No. 10. The Mount Ranier forest reserve was originally established by executive order of Feb. 20, 1893, as the "Pacific forest reserve." The proclamation extends the re-

the Cascade mountains nearly to the Columbia river and changes the name from the Pacific to the Mount Ranier forest reserve. The proposed extension makes the total area of the Mount Ranier reserve 2,-234.880 acres. No. 11. The Stanislaus forest reserve extends north along the slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains in California and embraces an area of 691,200 acres. No. 12. The San Jacinto forest reserve embraces the San Jacinto mountains in southern California and is separated from the existing San Bernardino forest reserve by the San Gorgonio pass. Estimated area, No. 13. The Untah forest reserve emthe Untah mountain range, in northern

ervation. TWO PENSION VETOES.

Mr. Cleveland Opposes Putting Remarried Widows on the Rolls. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The President to-day returned to the House, without his approval, bills pensioning Mrs. Mary A. Veil and Mrs. Mary A. Freeman. In the case of Mrs. Veil the veto message says that the widow of Major D. W. Sanger having remarried she, long ago, by her own deliberate act, surrendered her right to draw pension as the widow of Major Sanger. A further objection is that it is not shown that the death of the first hus-There is a general weakness of all the vital army service. Neither he nor his widow, while she remained such, presented any Mrs. Freeman was pensioned as the

ow of Andrew F. Pritchard, who served in the war with Mexico, and died from dis-ease contracted in the service. She continued to receive this pension until she married John Freeman. It is now proposed to restore her to the pension roll as the widow of her first husband. "I am not willing," says the President, "even by inaction, to be charged with acquiescence in what appears to be such an entire departure from the principles as well as the sen-timent connected with reasonable pension

general objections to the kind of pension legislation which has been enacted by the present Congress. Mrs. Somerlat was pensioned in 1867 as a widow. In 1881 she married again, when her pension was stopped, but, being divorced from her second husband, it is proposed to pension her again. The President says: "The rule governing the operation of general pension laws which forfeits a widow's pension on her remarriage seems so reasonable and just, and its relaxation must necessarily lead to such a departure from just principles and to such vexatious pension administration that I am convinced it ought to be strictly maintained. I hope I may be permitted to call the attention of the Senate to the increasing latitude clearly discernible in special pension legislation. It has seemed to me so useless to attempt to stem the tide to this legislation by executive interference acquiescence in numerous cases where I could not approve. There have been al-206 special pension bills, of which I have actually examined 115. The entire number of such bills that have become laws during the four sessions of the Congress since March 4, 1893, is 391. Some of these presented at the present session are not based upon the least pretext that the death or disability involved is related to army service, while in numerous cases it is extremely difficult to satisfactorily discover

such relationship. "There is one feature of this legislation which I am sure deserves attention. I refer to the great number of special bills passed for the purpose of increasing the pensions of those already on the rolls. Of the 115 special pension bills which I have examined since the beginning of the present session of Congress fifty-eight granted or restored pensions and fifty-seven increased hose already existing, while the appropriation of money necessary to meet these increases alone exceeds considerably the amount required to pay the original pen-sions granted or restored by the remaining fifty-eight bills. I cannot discover that these increases are regulated by any rule or principle, and when we remember that there are nearly a million pensioners on our enucs cannot escape attention.

THE PITCAIRN COMMUNITY.

Norfolk Islanders Deprived of the Right to Govern Themselves. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-Only now and then at long intervals does the outside world hear from Norfolk island, away out

in the south Pacific, with its little colony. the descendants of the mutineers of the 'Bounty," but the State Department has just received one of these occasional communications. It is in the shape of a report from Isaac Robinson, United States consul agent on the island, and contains an account of the dissatisfaction of the Pitcairn community after having governed themselves by their own laws for more than one hundred years, have now by an edict of the governor of New South Wales been deprived of this right. The governor's action was caused, as he explained, by a desire to correct the maladministration of justice. The consular agent reports that the from severe drought during the past summer and the failure of the whale fisheries,

The Perrine Land Grant. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The Senate

committee on public lands to-day began its investigation of the recent issuance of a patent to the land embraced in the Perrine of an abscess on his right knee. He will grant in Dade county, Florida. The grant comprises 23,000 acres and was made in 1841 to Dr. Perrine, the father of Mr. Henry Perrine, who is the stepfather of Mrs.

General Notes.

which formed its main reliance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The Senate today agreed to the report of the conferees on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad organithat this exception shall not continue to zation bill. This is the second conference apply to any particular tract of land un- report on the bill. The bill as amended by zation bill. This is the second conference this report is practically the same as it efit Society of the Junior Order of Amerpassed the House. It omits the portion of ican Mechanics, opened at Newark, N. J. the first agreement which authorized the issuance of additional stock. The Senate committee on the judiciary today reported favorably the nomination of Giles V. Crenshaw to be United States marshal for the Western district of Missouri, to succeed General "Jo" Shelby. Major Richards, of India apolis, is one of the capital visitors to-day. The secretary of the interior and Mrs Francis entertained at a dinner in honor

COLDER AND FAIR

Predictions and Observations of th Local Weather Bureau. Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 11 p. m Feb. 23-Colder, fair weather on Tuesday. area continued northeastward; with its center over the lakes it covers the country east of the Mississippi; a high barometric degree of north latitude, and has an esticovers the country west of the Mississippi. Rains fell east of the Mississippi south of session. The secretary reported a balance the lakes and snow fell in the Missouri val- in the treasury of \$23,865. The death claims ley and near the upper lakes. A thunderb of storm is reported from Cairo, Ill., and from Parkersburg, W. Va. The temperature rose south of the lower lakes; elsewhere it fell from 10 to 28 degrees in the lower Mississippi valley from Iowa southward. Freezing temperature prevails south to Illinois, Missouri, northern Kansas and Colorado and from northern Montana and North Dakota northward the temperature s zero or lower.

FORECAST FOR THREE STATES WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-For Ohio-Showers in the morning, followed by fair weather; probably fair Wednesday; northwest winds and colder. For Indiana and Illinois-Fair and slightly colder; northwest winds.

Local Observations Monday.

Bar, Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre 7 a. m. 29.74 41 97 S'west. Foggy. 0.05 7 p. m. 29.78 33 77 West. Cloudy. T. 7 p. m..29.78 Maximum temperature, 44; minimum temperature, 36. Following is a comparative statement of he temperature and precipitation Feb. 22:

Departure from normal. Total departure since Feb. 1..... *83 Total departure since Jan. 1..... *21 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official

Blizzard in Wisconsin. PLAINFIELD, Wis., Feb. 22.-The worst

blizzard and heaviest snowstorm in many years prevailed last night and to-day. From serve southward along the two slopes of one to two feet of snow fell, drifting badly, Many drifts are six feet deep in the highways and business is suspended.

HE ROBBED DEPOSITORS.

Ex-Banker Sent to the Penitentiary for Stealing Nearly \$200,000.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 22.-E. K. Smith, the ex-banker of Columbia, Pa., who made a long and hard fight to keep out of jail, was surrendered to the sheriff to-day and taken to the eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia. Smith ran a private bank at Cobraces both slopes of the eastern part of lumbia and attracted savings by paving Utah, and the northern slope only of the interest on deposits. When the institution western part of this range, the southern | closed the deposits amounted to about \$20) .- | ... slope being part of the Untah Indian res-000, while the cash on hand was practically nothing, and what real estate he owned was more than covered by judgments. The de-positors lost everything and Smith was prosecuted for receiving deposits when he knew the bank was insolvent. Thirty-three indictments were found against him, only two of which were pushed, and convictions were secured on each. He was sentenced to a total imprisonment of two | ? vears and five months. The case was taken | & to the Superior Court on a special allocatur, and a decision was rendered last week affirming the judgment of the lower court.

Smith is seventy-six years of age. Confession of an Embezzler. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb 22 .- Otis O. Smith,

formerly cashier of the Georgia Security and Banking Company, and a well known band was due to injuries received in his member of this city, has been held by detectives since Saturday evening on a charge of embezzlement. He has signed a stateid- ment confessing that he is a forger and em-

bezzler and has thrown himself on the mercy of those whom he has wronged. In addition to a shortage of about \$1,000 with the Georgia Security and Banking Company he is short with James W. E. English, ir., whose confidential clerk he was, about \$1,500, and with Harry L. English & Co., insurance, about \$3,000. The shortage may grow to a greater amount than this, but this sum has already been developed.

MORE CRUCIFIXIONS In vetoing the bill granting a pension to Maria Somerlat the President sums up his

> BENIN, THE "CITY OF BLOOD, PURI-FIED BY THE BRITISH.

Juju Houses and Trees on Which Human Beings Had Been Nailed as Sacrifices Destroyed.

LONDON, Feb. 22.-A dispatch from Brass, on the west coast of Africa, gives details relative to the capture on Feb. 18 of Benin City by the British naval expedition against the Emir of Nupe. There was an eight hours' running fight, and a stubready presented to me for executive action during the present session of the Congress Four of the whites, including Dr. Fyfe, were killed and sixteen wounded. The expedition found Benin City reeking with human blood. Many human beings had been sacrificed and crucified by the Fulahs. The troops destroyed the crucifixing trees and the juju houses.

Wolcott's Unsuccessful Mission. LONDON, Feb. 22.-The Pall Mall Gazetts this afternoon publishes a long article on the mission of Senator Edward O. Wolcott to Europe. It concludes with saying: "There is no evidence that Mr. Mc-Kinley is in sympathy with Senator Wolcott's mission. Every effort to discover the faintest indication that his visit to Europe was even unofficially sanctioned has failed. Senator Wolcott came as a private advocate of a cause discredited by a majority of his fellow-countrymen. Under such circumstances, to expect that he would receive official support from the foreign opponents of such a cause required a degree of childlike simplicity rare any-where, and which no one would expect to find in Colorado. On his return Senator increase that must follow the percedents | Wolcot will find that the newspapers alone already made the relation of the subject to | will display any anxiety regarding the rea justifiable increase of our national rev- sult of his personally conducted European has met many distinguished ped ple in England, France and Germany; but in not one of these countries did he find that bimetallism was considered necessary to its welfare. Though the mission was absolutely fruitless, it was quite as successful as it deserved to be.

> Deaths from the Plague. LONDON, Feb. 22 .- Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, cables that the deaths in Bombay for the week ending Feb. 19 were 1,722. It is reported that the deaths in Bombay, as a result of the bubonic plague, were 843, as compared with 847 for the previous week. At Karachi the deaths from the plague numbered 235. The disease has manifested a slight tendency to spread at Karachi, but only six indigenous cases have been reported elsewhere in the prov-Warlike Move in Corea.

of the agitation at Seoul and the departure of the king of Corea from the Russian legation three Russian war ships at Chemulpo have dispatched eighty men with a gun to Seoul." The War Lord Sorely Afflicted. LONDON, Feb. 22.-A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Berlin says that Emperor

William is confined to his room by reason

LONDON, Feb. 23.-A dispatch to the

Times from Shanghai says: "As an out-

probably be ill and unable to leave the palace for several days. NO ROOM FOR AL CHISTS.

Sentiments of Speakers t the Meet-

ing of American Mechanics.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 .- The sixteenth annual convention of the United States Benthis morning, in Association Hall. President Geo. H. Harrison called the convention to order. Five hundred delegates responded to the roll call. City Controller John S Gibson delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the city of Newark. He advocated the closing of the Nation's gates on "the pauper labor that was taking the bread from the mouths of the American workmen," but would not close out those who came with the honest intention of becoming American citizens. President Harris replied. He said the order was in a splendid financial condition, and had over 00,000 members. He denied that it was bigoted. It only required it smembers to have been born an American citizen or under the protection of the American flag. It would never agree to a union of church and state. It was willing to take its re-General Conditions Yesterday-The storm | ligion from the ministers, but never its polities. It favored restriction of immigration, but was willing to admit those of honest intentions. There were millions of acres for homesteaders, but not an inch for anarchists.

The public exercises were then closed and the convention went into executive paid during 1896 numbered 590, and aggregated \$147,500. The following officers were elected: President, George H. Harrison, TAN TOFF Monday, Tuesday . . Philadelphia; secretary, C. L. Cadwallader, Philadelphia; treasurer, Harry A. Beisler Philadelphia; directors, August Backarack of Philadelphia and George W. Elbert, of Vincent Town, N. J.

Strike of Boiler Makers. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The local boiler makers union ordered a general strike in every Buffalo shop but one today. The union is very strong in this city, organized to the full extent of the trade, There are five big boiler factories here.

Itching, irritated, scaly, crusted Scalps, dry, thin

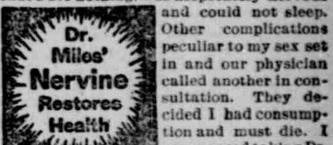
and falling Hair, cleansed, purified, and beautified by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and occasional dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emol-

SKINS ON FIRE WILL ECZETTE Instantly relieved by The Sunday Journal, by Mail \$2 a Year

Miss Maggie Hannah DANVILLE, ILL.



EADACHES are the bane of woman's life. Frequently relieved but seldom permanently cured, the ultimate result is continual misery. Miss Maggie Hannah, 521 Chestnut St., Danville, Ill., says in June 1896: "I cannot add to my testimony of last year except that I am well and strong. Two years ago I had such a pain in my head that I ate nothing, was desperately nervous and could not sleep.



sultation. They decided I had consump. tion and must die. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and the second

four weeks. I know that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine saved my life. Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free to all applicants. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

night obtained the first nights real sleep in

COOD MENI WINSOR.



139 LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

This is a pure article of rare excellence. Write to us, if your grocer does not keep it. Samples, testimonials, etc., free. Correspondence solicited. Winsor Cereal Coffee Beautifies the Complexion."

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S — To-Night Only PALMER COX'S "BROWNIES" CROWDED WITH NEW FEATURES! PRICES-Orch, and dress circle, \$1; orch, circle

\$1.50; balcony, 50c; galley, 2.c. Seats Pembroke, Thursday, 3 Nights, Saturday Mat.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS LILIPUTIANS

AND THEIR COMPANY OF 70. PRICES-Orch., \$1; orch. circle, \$1.50; dress circle, 75c; balcony, 56c; gallery, 25c. Matines THIS THEATRE -DOES NOT ADVERTISE

PARK-TO-DAY -2 P. M. Flying Jordans'

VAUDEVILLES 25 ARTISTS IN A GREAT BILL. Hundreds turned away last night,

THIS THEATRE X IN THE INDIANAPOLISNEWS

EWLIKE

TO-NIGHT AT & New York Stars

and Wednesday

A thoroughly refined organization, presenting a program adapted to a lady audience.

Feb. 25, 26 and 27—Girard's Inter Ocean Vaudeville Company, headed by Mile. Troja, Hammerstein's latest success. B. FAY MILLS

Popular Lectures, ROBERTS PARK CHURCH, TO-NIGHT.

'WHAT MUST SOCIETY DO TO BE SAYED?' ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Plymouth : Church

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 24, Miss LOUISE SCHRADER, Soprano,



MLLE. TROJA.

THEATER. Wabash and Delaware & Streets.

THURSDAY MATINEE, February 25,

GIRARD'S INTER-OCEAN VAUDEVILLE

Swiss Alpine Trio, Manola, Wilson and Cummings, Leoni Sisters,

Bessie Gilbert. Troja Songs: The Silly Little Things, That's How She Tells It. 💠 ome Back My Honey. None Could Tell Fxacily There Are Things-

CANDY MATINEE THURSDAY.